ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᒧᐊᑯᓐᓄᑦ

ᐆᒧᖓ

ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᖅ: X ᐋᕿᑦᑕᐅᔪᖅ:

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓ: ᑐᓴᕆᐊᕈᑎ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᒋᔭᐅᑎ ᕿᖓᐅᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᔾᔪᑎ

- ᔫᓂ 2015-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᕿᖓᐅᓪᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ 19,700 ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ, ᖃᑦᔫᓇᐅᓂᖅᓴᒻᒪᕆᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ, 2012–ᒥ ᓇᐃᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᕆᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ 35,000–ᐅᔭᕆᐊᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ. 2015-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ 37 ᐳᓴᓐᑎᒥᒃ ᖃᑦᔫᓇᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 2012ᒥᑦ ᓄᕐᓇᓖᑦ ᐋᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑕᖅᑖᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᖅ 14 ᐳᓴᓐᑎᒥᑦ ᖃᑦᔫᓇᕈᓇᐊᐸᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ.

- ᐅᕿᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᓕᒫᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ, ᓲᓗ ᕿᖓᐅᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑕ ᐃᓚᑰᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒦᓐᓂᕐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 2016-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒦᓕᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᖁᓄᑦ (ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ I–ᒥᑦ).

- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑖᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒦᓕᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᖁᓄᑦ , ᐅᔾᔨᕆᔭᐅᒻᒪᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᕙᒋᔭᐃᔨᓂᑦ, ᕿᖓᐅᓪᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑕ ᐃᓚᑰᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ.

- ᒪᐃ 2017–ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓄᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᕿᓚᓈᕐᕋᓂᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᑦ ᖁᓕᓪᓗ (30ᓂᑦ) ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᑦ ᕿᖓᐅᓪᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᔪᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᕿᖓᐅᓪᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᒋᔭᐅᑎ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ *“ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔨᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᒋᔭᐅᑦ”* (ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ).

ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ

- ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᑲᔪᓯᔪ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᑦᑎᐊᕈᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑏ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᓂᐊᖅᑏᓗ ᖃᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᓂᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᔪᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ “ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔨᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᒋᔭᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᕿᖓᐅᓪᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ.
- ᔪᓚᐃ 2017–ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᖃᓂᑦ ᑐᔪᐃᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑏ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᓂᐊᖅᑏᓗ ᖃᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᓂᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔨᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᒋᔭᐅᒻᒥᑦ ᕿᖓᐅᓪᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓄᑦ (ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᐃᐸᑉ).
- ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᔪ ᒫᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕈᒪᓂᕐᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᖃᑦᑎᐊᕈᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑎᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᓗᑎᒃ (ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑏ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᓂᐊᖅᑏᓗ ᖃᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᕐᑯᑖᓂᑦ) ᑐᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᙵᒫᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ.

- ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓂᒌᖑᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᖃᑖᖑᔪᖅ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᒍᑦ (ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ, ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑲᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᖅᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ,

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓂᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖁᑖᓗ., ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ) ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᑦᑐᑕ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᔪᒪᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔨᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᕿᖕᒐᐅᓪᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᕙᒋᔭᐅᑎᓂᕐᒥᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᖕᒐᐅᓪᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᕙᒋᔭᐅᒻᒥᑦ.

- ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑏ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᓂᐊᖅᑏᓗ ᖃᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑑᑎᐊᒥ, ᕿᖕᒐᐅᒻᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᕐᓗᖅᑐᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᓂᒌᖑᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ.

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᑲᓐᓂᕈᑎᕗᑦ

- ᑎᓯᐱᕆ ᐱᒋᐊᓕᖅᐸᑦ 2017–ᒥ, ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᔅᓴᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓂᒌᖑᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑎᒋᔭᐅᑲᐅᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᔭᐅᒧᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓂᒌᖑᔪᓄᑦ ᕿᖕᒐᐅᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᒋᔭᕈᑎᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑏ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᓂᐊᖅᑏᓗ ᖃᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓇᕕᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ.

- ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᕙᒋᔭᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ ᖃᑎᒪᓂᐅᓂᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑏ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᓂᐊᖅᑏᓗ ᖃᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᓂ *ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔨᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᒋᔭᐅᑉ* ᕿᖕᒐᐅᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑕ ᐃᓚᑰᓕᖕᒐᓂᖏᓄᑦ.

ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᑦ

- ᐱᑕᖃᖏᑦᑐᖅ

Attachment 1

ᑲᑐᑎᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ
Building Nunavut Together
Nunavuliuqatigiingniq
Bâtir le Nunavut ensemble

Nunavut

ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ
Minister of Environment
Ministaat Avatiliqiyitkut
Ministre de l'Environnement

May 22, 2017

Joe Ashevak
Chairperson
Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board
P.O. Box 104, Kugaaruk, NU X0B 1K0

Larry Adjun
Chairperson
Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association
P.O. Box 309, Kugluktuk, NU, X0B 0E0

Connie Kapolak
Chairperson
Burnside Hunters and Trappers Organization
P.O. Box 119
Cambridge Bay, NU X0B 0C0

Peter Kapolak
Chairperson
Omingmaktok HTO
NIWS Rankin Inlet
PO Box 219, Rankin Inlet, NU, X0C 0G0

Bobby Greenley
Chairperson
Ekaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Organization
P.O. Box 1270
Cambridge Bay, NU X0B 0C0
Dear Co-Management Partners,

Re: New regulations concerning the Bathurst Caribou herd harvest management.

Following a review of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board's decision, consultation with partners, and recognizing the current status of the Bathurst Caribou herd, the Government of Nunavut has established a TAH of thirty (30) male only caribou for the Bathurst caribou herd. The Government also supports the various initiatives aimed at the development of the Bathurst Caribou Management Plan.

The total allowable harvest (TAH) for the Bathurst caribou herd will be effective as of July 1, 2017. The Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board will allocate this TAH among the affected Hunters and Trappers Organizations and advise the Department of Environment of their decision on or before June 15, 2017. This will facilitate the distribution of the appropriate number of tags to each HTO having a share of the Bathurst Caribou TAH.

My Department's regional staff and local Conservation Officers will work with co-management partners, particularly the Burnside Hunters and Trappers Association and the Kugluktuk Angoniatit

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Minister of Environment
Ministaat Avatiliqiyitkut
Ministre de l'Environnement

Association, to prepare for the implementation and management of this TAH. This will include: the management of the tags, the harvest reporting system, and sample collection.

My staff will also be available to provide technical and field support for the development of any necessary Regional Wildlife Organization (RWO) or HTO rules related to the management of tags and non-quota limitations such as harvest area restrictions and seasonal harvest restrictions that the RWO or HTOs may want to put in place.

Further, my Department will be happy to assist HTOs to finalize their Integrated Community Caribou Management Plan (ICCMP) for the conservation of the Bathurst caribou herd. It would be useful to have this ICCMP finalized by Fall 2017 to align with the territorial and inter-jurisdictional initiatives related to the management of this herd.

On-going communication, meetings, and the recent NWMB public hearing have shown that we all share concerns regarding the declining rate of the Bathurst Caribou herd. I hope that our collaborative work will continue in implementing this TAH and other management actions needed to foster the recovery of this caribou herd.

Best Regards,

Joe Savikataaq
Minister

C.C. Daniel Shewchuk, Acting Chairperson, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board;
Paul Irngaut, Director of Wildlife and Environment, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated;
Lynda Yonge, Director of Wildlife Division, Government of Northwest Territories
Drikus Gissling, Wildlife Director, Government of Nunavut

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Ministauyuq Avatiliqiyikkutni
Ministauyuq Avatiliqiyikkutni
Ministre de l'Environnement

May 22, 2017

Joe Ashevak
Ighivautalik
Kitikmeoni Avikturniani Huraanut Katimayiitt
Qiuqutaa 104, Kugaaruk, NU X0B 1K0

Larry Adjun
Ighivautalik
Kugluktuk Angoniatit Ktimayiit
Qiuqutaa 309, Kugluktuk, NU, X0B 0E0

Connie Kapolak
Ighivautalik
Omingmaktol Anguhiqiyiit Katimayiit
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Bobby Greenley
Ikhivautalik
Ekaluktutiak Anguhiqiyiit Katimayiit
Qiuqutaa 1270
Ikaluktutiak, NU X0B 0C0
Haluu, Munaqhiqatigiiktunut Havaqatigiinut,

Talvuuna: Nutaat maligahat pidjutauyut Qingaup tuktuit anguniaqnikkut munagidjutainun.

Malikhugu ihivgiuqniq Nunavumi Umayuligiyit Katimayiit ihumaliuqtait, katimaqatigiblugit iligiit, uvalu ilitagiblugit tadjamin qanuginiit hapkua Qingaup tuktuit, Kavamatkut Nunavunmi piliuqtut uuminga TAH 30nik anguhaluinaqnik tuktunik haffumanga tuktuinit. Kavamatkutlu ikayuqhugit aalakiit pinahuagutit tugaaqhimayut havauhigaanun Qingaup tuktuinik Munagidjutighainik Upalungaiyautit.

Attatutimut anguniagahat (TAH) hapkuninga Qingaup tuktuinik atuliqniaqtuq uvani Taaqnirmun Aullaqtirvia 1, 2017. Kitikmeoni Avikturniani Huraanut Katimayiit tuniuhgakniaqtut uuminga TAH tahapkununga pidjutauyunun Anguniaqnikkut Ktimayiinun uvalu uniutilugitlu hapkua Avatiliqiyikkut ihumaliugutimingnik tikitinagu Immaktirvia 15, 2017. Una naunaiyaudjutiniaqtuq tunighainiq ihuaqtumik qaffiuniit haviktait attatutinun HTOtkunun piqaqtut ilauqatigiiknikkut haffumunga Qingaup Tuktuinik TAHngit.

Havakvima aviktuqniitigut havaktut uvalu nunamingni Anguhiqqiyiit havaqatiginiaqtait Munaqhiqatigiiktunut Havaqatigiinut iligiit, hapkualuaq Burnside Anguniaqtit Katimayiit uvalu Kuluktup

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Nunavut

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Ministauyuq Avatiliqiyikkutni
Ministauyuq Avatiliqiyikkutni
Ministre de l'Environnement

Anguniatit Katimayiit, upalungaiyaqlutik atuliqgutighaanik uvalu munagidjutighaanik haffuma TAH. Una ilauniaqtuq: munagidjutighait haviktait, anguniaqnikkut ukiudjutit auladjutait, uvalu uuktuutinik katitiqhiniq.

Havaktitka hailiniaqtut tunihilutik ayuittiaqnikkut uvalu ahiqpani ikayuutinik haffumunga havaknianun quyaginaq piyaghait Aviktauninganiitunik Anguhiqiyikkut Katimayiit. (RWO) uvaluuniin HTOtkut atugahait pihimayut hapkununga munaginikkut haviktanik uvalu haviktaitunik kiklighainik imaatun anguniaqnikkut humi pittailinikkut uvalu ukiungitigut anguniaqniq angunialainiq hapku RWOtkut uvaluuniin HTOtkut piumaniagunaqhiyait iliugaqlugit.

Taimaalu, Havakviga quviahuktut ikayuqlugit HTOtkut iniqtigiagani inmi ilaliutihimayunik Nunalaat Tuktunik Munagidjutinik Upalungaiyautit (ICCMP) haffumunga munagidjutighait hapkua Qingauqmi Tuktut. Ikayuutauniaqtuq una ICCMP iniqtaukpat ukiaghamik 2017 aadjikiigiangani haffumunga aviktughimayuni uvalu iluani nunanginni pinahuagutit ilauyut hapkununga munagidjutait hapkua tuktut.

Aulahimaaqtumik tuhaqtitinikkut, katimadjutit, uvalu nutaaq NWMB inungnun tuhaqtitiniq tautuktitiyut tamapta ilauqaitigiiktugut ihumaaluutinik mighaagun ikilivaliayut qaffiuniit hapkua Qingaup tuktuit. Nigiuktunga uvagut havaqatigiikluta havakupta aulahimaaqniaqtuq atuliqtilugu una TAH uvalu aalat munagidjutit hulidjutit ihagiagiyauyut tiguaqlugu amigaiqtiffaalugit hapkua tuktut.

Nakuuttiaqnikkut,

Joe Savikataaq
Minista

AADJILIUQHIMAYUQ Daniel Shewchuk, ighivautaliqaffuq, Nunavumi Umayuligiyit Katimayiit;
Paul Irngaut, Aulapkaiyi hapkununga Uumayunik uvalu Avatingni, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated;
Lynda Yonge, Aulapkaiyi Uumayuliqiyikkut Havakvia, Kavamatkut Nunatsiaqmi
Drikus Gissling,Uumayuliqiyikkut Aulapkaiyi, Kavamatkut Nunavunmi

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Minister of Environment
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Ministre de l'Environement

ᒪᐃ 22, 2017

ᓱᑦ ᑰᓯᕙᒃ
ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖓᑦ
ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᒫᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒥᑦ
ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᐊᕐᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᐊᕐᕕᒃ 104,
ᑰᒐᕐᒃ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ X0B 1K0

ᑳᓂ ᑲᐳᒪᒃ
ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖓᑦ
ᔅᓐᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ
ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᐊᕐᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑯᕕᖓ 119
ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ X0B 0C0

ᐹᐱ ᒍᓇᓐᓕ
ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖓᑦ
ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ
ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᐊᕐᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑯᕕᖓ 1270
ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ X0B 0C0
ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑎᒌᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ,

ᓕᐅᕆ ᑰᑦᕗᓐ
ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖓᑦ
ᖁᕐᓗᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒪᑦ
ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᐊᕐᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᕕᒃ 104,
ᖁᕐᓗᒃᑑᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ X0B 0E0

ᐲᑕ ᑲᐳᒪᒃ
ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖓᑦ
ᐅᒥᖓᒃᑑᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒃᓚᕐᕕᖓ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᓂᖅ
ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒃᑯᕕᒃ 219, ᑲᖏᖅᓱᓂᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ X0C 0G0

ᐱᔾᔪᑖ: ᓄᑖᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ ᕿᖓᐅᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᕐᑯᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖕᒪᓂᒃ, ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᕿᖓᐅᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᕐᑯᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒪᓕᕐᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ 30-ᑦᕿᓐᓇᖅᓯᓕᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᕿᖓᐅᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᕐᑯᑎᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ. ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᒋᕗᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖕᒥᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᕋᒐᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᕿᖓᐅᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᒥᑦ.

ᑲᑎᖕᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᖓᐅᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓯᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᔪᓚᐃ 1, 2017-ᒥ. ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᐅᖅᑲᐃᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᖅᑯᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᔫᓂ 15-ᒥ ᑐᖓᓂᓪᓘᓐᓂᑦ 2017. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᖅᑭᐅᒪᑎᕐᑎᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᑐᓂᐅᖅᑲᐃᓕᖅᐸᑕ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᕕᖕᒪᑖᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᖓᐅᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᒋᔭᑦᑕ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᒫᒪᔪᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑎᒌᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥ ᐅᓐᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖁᕐᓗᖅᑐᕐᒥ ᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᓂᒃ, ᐱᕙᒋᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖕᒪᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒧᑦ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ: ᓂᕕᖕᒪᑖᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ, ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐅᕈᑎᖕᒪ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒐᒃᓴᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓂᖕᒥᑦ.

ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᒃᑲ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᓚᒥ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᑦᓯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᐊᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᕕᖕᒪᑖᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᕋᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ

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ᑰᑦᑲᖅᓯᒋᑦ ᑭᒡᓕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓱᕐᓗ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕐᕕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᑭᒡᓕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑭᒡᓕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᑦᑐᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᔅᓯᒋᓐᓂᒃ.

ᓱᓕᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅ, ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᒋᔭᒃᑲ ᕐᑯᕕᐊᓱᔅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓇᓱᔅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᔅᓂ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᒻᒥᒃ ᕿᔭᒃᒪᐅᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᔾᔨᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᖑᕋᐃᓗᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ.
ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖅᑲᕋᔭᖅᐳᖅ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᔅᓂ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᖅᓴᖅ 2017 ᑐᒃᒪᓂ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᕆᔭᑦᑕ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᔾᔪᓇᕐᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᔅᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᓕᔅᓂᒃ.

ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖅᑎᑦᔅᓕᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᑲᑎᒪᑎᖅᑲᑕᒃᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᔅᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᖅᑎᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᖅᑳᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᑎᖅᑎᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᔅᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᕿᔭᒃᒪᐅᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᔾᔨᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓐᓂᖅᐸᑦᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓕᑦᓗᑎᑦ. ᓂᕆᐅᒃᐳᔾᔭᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑲᑎᒌᒃᓗᑕ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓐᓕᐊᓂᐊᕐᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᔾᔪᒥᔾᔭᒃ ᑲᑎᑦᓗᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒃᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔭᕆᐊᓕᔅᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᒃᑐᔾᔨᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑦᑎᓇᓱᔅᓂᖅ.

ᑕᕝᕙᐅᕗᓯ,

Joe Savikataq

ᔫ ᓴᕕᑲᑖᖅ
ᒥᓂᔅᑕ

ᕿᓐᓂᕐᒪᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᖅ ᑖᓐᓂᐅ ᓯᐅᑦᓴᒃ, ᐃᔅᓯᕙᐅᑕᕆᔭᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᔅᓕᓐᓂᑦ;
ᐸᑦ ᐃᖅᓴᐅᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒃᑎᑦᑎᔨᔅᓴ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᖅᓴᕕᒃᑯᑦ;
ᓕᓐᑕ ᔭᔅ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᔅᓴᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒃᑎᑦᑎᔨ, ᓄᓇᕐᓯᐊ ᓴᕙᒪᒃᑯᔅᓯᒋᑦ
ᑐᕆᑲᔅ ᒋᓱᔅ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒃᑎᑦᑎᔨ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓴᕙᒪᔅᓴᑦ

Attachment 2:

Building Nunavut Together
Nunavuliuqatigiingniq
Bâtir le Nunavut ensemble

Nunavut

Department of Environment
Avatiliqiyikkut
Ministère de l'Environnement

July 27, 2017

Joe Ashevak
Chairperson
Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board
P.O. Box 104, Kugaaruk, NU, X0B 1K0

Larry Adjun
Chairperson
Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association
P.O. Box 309, Kugluktuk, NU, X0B 0E0

Connie Kapolak
Chairperson
Burnside Hunters and Trappers Organization
P.O. Box 119, Cambridge Bay, NU, X0B 0C0

Peter Kapolak
Chairperson
Omingmaktok HTO
P.O. Box 219, Rankin Inlet, NU, X0C 0G0

Bobby Greenly
Chairperson
Ekaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Organization
P.O. Box 1270, Cambridge Bay, NU, X0B 0C0

Dear Co-Management Partners,

Re: Status of the Integrated Community Caribou Management Plan (ICCMP) for the Bathurst Caribou in the Kitikmeot Region

The sustainability of Bathurst caribou in Nunavut assures caribou harvest by Inuit for future generations – and this is a shared goal among co-management partners in Nunavut. Following the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board's decision to establish a Total Allowable Harvest of 30 male only caribou for the 2017 harvest year (see Minister Savikataaq's letter attached), the Board identified a community-based management plan, the *"Integrated Community Caribou Management Plan (ICCMP)"* for the Bathurst Caribou in the Kitikmeot Region to be finalized by Fall 2017, in order to align with other territorial and inter-jurisdictional initiatives related to the management of this herd.

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Building Nunavut Together
Nunavuliuqatigiingniq
Bâtir le Nunavut ensemble

Nunavut

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Department of Environment
Avatiliqiyikkut
Ministère de l'Environnement

To this end, the Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment, would like to offer our technical support and resource staff to assist the Hunters and Trappers Organizations and the Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board in further developing this community-based management plan - in whatever ways that may be of assistance.

Our Department is looking forward to working together with you on this community-based co-management initiative that will help foster the re-vitalization and sustainability of Bathurst Caribou.

Please feel free to contact me for any further technical assistance and support on these community-based management initiatives. I can be reached at 867-982-7444 at any time, or LLeclerc@gov.nu.ca.

Regards,

Lisa-Marie Leclerc

Lisa-Marie Leclerc
Regional Wildlife Biologist, Kitikmeot
Department of Environment
Government of Nunavut

c.c. L. Orman
M. Dumond

COSEWIC
Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada

COSEPAC
Comité sur la situation des espèces en péril au Canada

Caribou, Monarch butterflies: Canada's iconic migrants at grave risk

OTTAWA, ONTARIO (December 5, 2016). From Coho Salmon to Caribou to the much-cherished Monarch butterfly, migration is a key component of Canadian biodiversity. Migratory species, migration and movement all figured prominently at the semi-annual Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) deliberations on species at risk, held November 27 - December 2nd.

Young Coho Salmon from the Interior Fraser River basin leave the watershed and live much of their adult lives at sea before migrating back to their native rivers to lay eggs. The Committee considered threats in both fresh and salt water, and the wildlife species' status was assessed as having improved from Endangered to Threatened. Despite ongoing active management and some improvements, the situation faced by Interior Fraser River Coho Salmon is still perilous.

Caribou, Barren-ground population © Ann Gunn

Another iconic migratory species considered by COSEWIC was Caribou. Several populations migrate hundreds of kilometres en masse between their calving and wintering grounds every year. Caribou have experienced alarming declines. Both science and Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge indicate

unprecedented declines in several herds with some human activities on the landscape being novel, potentially disrupting natural cycles. According to Justina Ray, co-chair of the Terrestrial Mammals Subcommittee, "Caribou are, sadly, very sensitive to human disturbances, and we are disturbing Caribou more and more. These stressors seem to be interacting in complicated ways with rapid warming in the North. Many of the great northern Caribou herds have now fallen to all-time lows, and there is cause for concern that they will not rebound in the same way they have before." COSEWIC considered the status of two such populations for the first time. Both were found to be in trouble: The Caribou Barren-ground population was assessed as Threatened, while the much rarer Torngat Mountain population in far northeastern Canada was assessed at even higher risk - Endangered.

A third migratory species considered by COSEWIC was the Monarch butterfly. These insects fly over 4,000 kilometres south to Mexico in the fall to overwinter. They breed on their return trip, and their great-grandchildren arrive back in Canada in spring. However, the remarkably tiny wintering grounds where Monarchs congregate continue to be chipped away by habitat loss. Monarch butterfly migration is now recognized as a "threatened process" by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Indeed, it is the only natural process with this unfortunate distinction. COSEWIC assessed the species as Endangered. Jennifer Heron, co-chair of the Arthropods Subcommittee, summed it up: "We need to continue to support the conservation of milkweed caterpillar habitat both here in Canada and along the Monarch's migratory journey, and we need to support continued conservation of critical overwintering areas. Otherwise, Monarch migration may disappear, and Canada may lose this iconic species."

Monarch © Jessica Linton

The Pink-footed Shearwater finds itself in a comparable situation. Breeding on only three small islands off the coast of Chile, many of these birds travel thousands of kilometres north to feed along the coast of British Columbia during our summer months. The species' southern home is under multiple threats from humans and exotic predators, and shearwaters are killed as fishing by-catch throughout its range. This rare bird was re-assessed as Endangered.

Human interference also causes problems for animal movements at smaller, local scales. Dams that stop Westslope Cutthroat Trout from moving between spawning and feeding grounds have contributed to their shrinking distribution in Alberta. This fish's Saskatchewan – Nelson Rivers populations were re-assessed as Threatened. Slow-moving Blanding's Turtles, which can live for 80 years, travel up to three kilometres from nesting beaches and other summer habitats to fewer small freshwater pools where they overwinter, year after year. Vehicles increasingly threaten this rare turtle wherever roads cross the turtles' seasonal routes, and this species was assessed as Endangered in both Nova Scotia and in central Canada.

In contrast to most of the species assessed by COSEWIC, the widely distributed Blue Shark was assessed as Not At Risk in Canada, in part due to ongoing successful management. New satellite tracking data for this renowned long-distance migrant confirmed long-range movements and seasonal migrations between inshore and deeper offshore habitats.

But of the species assessed, Blue Shark was the exception. Many migratory species decline in step with human barriers and habitat changes. The Chair of COSEWIC, Eric Taylor, stated the bottom line: "Disruptions to migratory behavior are associated with the threat of extinction for species all over the world. We will need to continue to change how we use our landscape so that we and wildlife can thrive together. COSEWIC's work assessing Canadian wildlife helps us do that."

Next meeting

COSEWIC's next scheduled wildlife species assessment meeting will be held in April 2017.

About COSEWIC

COSEWIC assesses the status of wild species, subspecies, varieties, or other important units of biological diversity, considered to be at risk in Canada. To do so, COSEWIC uses scientific, Aboriginal traditional and community knowledge provided by experts from governments, academia and other organizations. Summaries of assessments are currently available to the public on the COSEWIC website (www.cosewic.gc.ca) and will be submitted to the Federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change in fall 2017 for listing consideration under the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA). At this time, the status reports and status appraisal summaries will be publicly available on the Species at Risk Public Registry (www.sararegistry.gc.ca).

At its most recent meeting, COSEWIC assessed 40 wildlife species in various COSEWIC risk categories, including 13 Endangered, 6 Threatened, and 11 Special Concern. In addition to these wildlife species that are in COSEWIC risk categories, COSEWIC assessed 6 wildlife species as Not at Risk. An additional 4 were found to be Data Deficient.

COSEWIC comprises members from each provincial and territorial government wildlife agency, four federal entities (Canadian Wildlife Service, Parks Canada Agency, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and the Canadian Museum of Nature), three Non-government Science Members, and the Co-chairs of the Species Specialist and the Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge Subcommittees.

Definition of COSEWIC terms and status categories:

Wildlife Species: A species, subspecies, variety, or geographically or genetically distinct population of animal, plant or other organism, other than a bacterium or virus, that is wild by nature and is either native to Canada or has extended its range into Canada without human intervention and has been present in Canada for at least 50 years.
Extinct (X): A wildlife species that no longer exists.

Extirpated (XT): A wildlife species that no longer exists in the wild in Canada, but exists elsewhere.
Endangered (E): A wildlife species facing imminent extirpation or extinction.
Threatened (T): A wildlife species that is likely to become Endangered if nothing is done to reverse the factors leading to its extirpation or extinction.
Special Concern (SC): A wildlife species that may become Threatened or Endangered because of a combination of biological characteristics and identified threats.
Not at Risk (NAR): A wildlife species that has been evaluated and found to be not at risk of extinction given the current circumstances.
Data Deficient (DD): A category that applies when the available information is insufficient (a) to resolve a wildlife species' eligibility for assessment or (b) to permit an assessment of the wildlife species' risk of extinction.
Species at Risk: A wildlife species that has been assessed as Extirpated, Endangered, Threatened or Special Concern.

Dr. Eric B. (Rick) Taylor Chair, COSEWIC Department of Zoology University of British Columbia Telephone: 604-822-9152 etaylor@zoology.ubc.ca	For general inquiries: COSEWIC Secretariat Canadian Wildlife Service Environment and Climate Change Canada 351 St. Joseph Blvd, 16th floor Gatineau QC K1A 0H3 Telephone: 819-938-4125 Fax: 819-938-3984 ec.cosepac-cosewic.ec@canada.ca www.cosewic.gc.ca
For inquiries on Amphibians and Reptiles (Blanding's Turtle, Western Painted Turtle): **Dr. Kristiina Ovaska** Biolinx Environmental Research Ltd. Telephone: 250-727-9708 ke.ovaska@gmail.com	For inquiries on arthropods (Gold-edged Gem, Magdalen Islands Grasshopper, Monarch, Sonora Skipper, Transverse Lady Beetle): **Jennifer M. Heron** BC Ministry of Environment Telephone: 604-828-2542 jenniferheron@gmail.com
For inquiries on birds (Evening Grosbeak, Pink-footed Shearwater, Prothonotary Warbler): **Dr. Marcel Gahbauer** Stantec Telephone: 613-784-2216 marcel@migrationresearch.org	For inquiries on freshwater fishes (Channel Darter, Pygmy Whitefish, Speckled Dace, Westslope Cutthroat Trout): **Dr. John R. Post** University of Calgary Telephone: 403-220-6937 jrpost@ucalgary.ca

For inquiries on marine fishes (Blue Shark, Coho Salmon - Interior Fraser population): **Alan F. Sinclair** Telephone: 250-714-5690 alanfsinclair@me.com	For inquiries on marine mammals: **Dr. Hal Whitehead** Dalhousie University Telephone: 902-494-3723 hal.whitehead@dal.ca
For inquiries on terrestrial mammals (Caribou, Nuttall's Cottontail *nuttallii* subspecies): **Dr. Justina C. Ray** Wildlife Conservation Society Canada Telephone: 419-850-9038 x22 jray@wcs.org	For inquiries on molluscs (Mapleleaf): **Dr. Dwayne Lepitzki** Banff, Alberta Telephone: 403-762-0864 lepitzki@telusplanet.net
For inquiries mosses and lichens: (Nugget Moss, Golden-eye Lichen, Seaside Centipede Lichen) **Dr. David H. S. Richardson** Saint Mary's University Telephone: 902-496-8174 david.richardson@smu.ca	For inquiries on plants: (American Hart's-tongue Fern, Leiberg's Fleabane, Western Prairie Fringed Orchid) **Del Meidinger** Meidinger Ecological Consultants Ltd. Telephone: 250-881-1180 Cell phone: 778-977-1180 delmeidinger@gmail.com
For inquiries on Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge: **Dr. Donna Hurlburt** Telephone: 902-532-1341 donna.hurlburt@eastlink.ca	

Further details on all wildlife species assessed can be found on the COSEWIC website at: www.cosewic.gc.ca